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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, April 6, 1745.

From my own CHAMBERS.

The following Letter was receiv'd some Weeks ago, as the Date will shew; but happen'd to be overlook'd among the Multitude of others that came to Hand.

To the SPECTATOR.

DEAR SIR,

OUR great Gravity, and withal obliging Behaviour to many young Fellows, encourages me to beg your Advice on my following Case.—

You must know that by frequent Visits to a neighbouring *Widow Gentlewoman*, I became very intimately acquainted with, and greatly enamour'd of, her *Daughter*, a blooming Girl of about Eighteen. Upon a Declaration of my Passion, she behaved in a most modest, obliging, and withal familiar Manner, which totally engaged my Affections to her. As my Visits to the *old Lady* gave me an Opportunity of having many Interviews with the *young One*, I used my utmost Endeavours to obtain a Declaration from her, that might convince me she was entirely free from any *other Engagement*; for I look upon that as a critical Point to be consider'd. But she put me off from time to time, telling me it required her further Consideration. I also thought it an Affair of Importance, and was therefore willing to have it duly consider'd; for *Marriage* (which might have been the Consequence of our Intimacy) when well weigh'd and cautionally enter'd into, is certainly the happiest State we know in this Life; but on the contrary, when (as is too often the Case) undertaken unadvisedly, and without due Consideration, proves the most miserable. I am therefore for having a Man long acquainted with the Person he proposes to take for a *Partner for Life*, because 'tis then probable he may see the Temper of his fair one undisguised, and in that time determine with himself whether her Charms will have the same Influence over him, when instead of a *Mistress* she's become his *Wife*.

'These, Sir, are the Notions I form of *Happiness* in that State, and are the Reasons which induced me to begin with the above Fair one when so young.

'But to return: This is almost the End of the *second Year*, and I have yet had no satisfactory Answer, but am as much a Stranger to her Thoughts now as I was before our Intimacy. She still entertains me as an *Admirer*; but is much more reserved than usual, and the only Answer I am now favour'd with is, that she *don't yet know her own Mind*. If at the End of two Years she don't know her own Mind, I fear 'tis in vain for me to hope ever to know it; but this I submit to your superior Judgment, who, as a Spectator, are better acquainted with the Fair Sex.——

'I beg you would insert this in your next Paper, if you can spare the Room, and favour me with a little of your good Advice, which will totally determine the Resolves of

'Your most obedient

March 9, 1744. 'Humble Servant,

C——.

I must own that *two Years*, between Persons who have an entire Liberty of Election, is a Term long enough for both Parties to *declare* as well as *know their Minds*. But it does not appear, by what my Correspondent says, that this is clearly the Case of the *young Lady* he is enamour'd of. Is the *Mother* a Mistress of the Affair? Does he inform Her of all his Proceedings with the *Daughter*? It is very possible that Freedom of Access may *over the Amours*; and if so, I do not wonder at Miss's Reluctancy to make a full Declaration, supposing her to have only the common Respects of a *dutiful Daughter*. Mr. C—— should consider that she is now but *Twenty*, an Age at which few of the *Fair*, at least, can own a Passion of this Kind to a *Parent*, or even to any one who is their Superior in Age and Experience.——Or perhaps, after all, there may have lately come in the Way some more *desirable Objects*.—— Let my Friend open the Case fully to the Mother, and inform himself well of the Daughter's *other Inclinations*; and then, if it shall be wanting, I will give him my farther Advice in the Matter.

I remember that FONTENELLE, in one of his *Letters of Gallantry*, tells a Story of a young Fellow, who had been making his Addresses full two Years (the same Time as my Friend above) to no Purpose, and at last succeeded by a very *comical*, tho' in *Appearance* very *tragical*, Expedient. I would not advise Mr. C—— to try it till after he has punctually follow'd my *other Directions*; nor then by any Means, unless he can have all the *Conveniencies* of our French Lover, which I must leave to his own Consideration.—In the mean Time, I give the *Narrative* for the Amusement of my Readers in general.

LORIMANT (which is the Name we shall assign our Lover) had been two Years in Love without finding the *Art of pleasing*. Assiduities, tender Cares, Respect, Complaints, Tears, Transports of Fury, all had been alike useless. At last, in the Evening of a *fine warm Summer's Day*, being with the Lady alone in a *private Summer-House*, he in a most affecting Manner declared to her, that since nothing had been capable of touching her *cruel Heart*, he was resolved to die for her Sake.—*And to the End*, says he, *that you may enjoy the compleat Satisfaction of my Exit, and have the increasing Pleasure of seeing it come on by Degrees, I will starve myself to Death in this Summer-House, out of which I am determin'd never to stir a Foot.* Upon this he threw himself flat on the Ground, in order to begin that Moment the Execution of his Purpose.

The Lady did nothing but *laugh* at him, and in a short time left him there, fully persuaded in her Mind that he would not stay a Quarter of an Hour after her. Night however came on; it grew late, and no LORIMANT appear'd. Madam went to see for him, ask'd him if he was *mad*, and whether he intended to take up his Lodging there in earnest.

She got not a Word of Answer from her *desperate Lover*, nor any other Satisfaction but that he was yet alive, with which she departed. The Night pass'd over; she went the next Morning betimes, and exhorted him earnestly to *retract* what he had rashly said. He only opened his Mouth to utter this short Confirmation of his Perseverance: *Madam, I have already had the Honour to speak before you my last dying Words.* With that he gave her one languishing *Look*, heav'd up a deep *Sigh*, and then turn'd his Face the other Way.

On the *third Day* the Lady, more and more concern'd, carry'd him with her own Hands a *Dish of Soup*. Heavens! with what a disdainful Smile did he refuse her Kindness. He appear'd considerably *weaken'd*; seem'd to have something very *wild* in his Countenance, and in great Measure to have lost the *Lustre* of his Eyes. She was obliged to depart more dissatisfied than ever.

Upon the *fourth Day* she began to reflect seriously upon the Matter. *How!* thought she, *a Man dead in my Summer-House! Dead with Despair! Dead with Hunger! What a Scandal! I shall be ruin'd! It will make, to be sure, a very great Noise in the World. And then if I tell the Truth, why who will believe me? If they do, how many Rallieries must I expect to suffer.* Perhaps, at the same time, she was a little touch'd by so extraordinary an Instance of *Passion*; and if so, why might not this have as good an Effect on her as the Fear of Scandal?

However that might be, after coming again to see him, and delivering a most tender *last Exhortation*; which he did not seem to understand, being just upon the *Point of expiring*; she told him, that since no Argument she was able to use could prevail with him to change his Resolution, she was obliged to consent that he should come out and live upon *his own Conditions*. The poor *dying* Man turn'd his Eyes languishingly towards her, and desir'd to know if he understood her well, or if it was not a *Dream* that had pass'd in his distemper'd and exhausted Brain. Madam confirmed to him, over and over, what she had said. Immediately *his Life* was restor'd, and not his Life only, but a *surprising Vivacity*, which, the History says, obtain'd a *full Recompence* before they went out of the Summer-House.——That Recompence, my Fair Readers will suppose, was nothing more than a *formal Promise* of Marriage.

I shall give what follows, as near as I can in the very Words of my Author, who tells this Story in a Letter to a Lady.

'The yielding Fair, in all Probability, had not the worse Opinion of her *Charms*, because they had the Power to *reanimate a dying Man*; and I make no doubt but they had in fact a good Part in this *Miracle*. But it appears, that they must divide the Glory with a *large Loaf*, and a few *Bottles of Wine*, which the Lover had dextrously conceal'd under a Couch that stood in the Summer-House: For as he had *foreseen his Death*, he had made some necessary *Preparations*.

'For you, Madam, your Hair will certainly stand on End, at the hearing *of such* an *Imposture*: You will cry out, *O Times! O Manners!*—Happy notwithstanding, and thrice happy are they, who have Lovers that know as well how to *impose*. A Lady might then have the Honour to *act* the Inexorable, and the Pleasure not to *be* so in her Heart. I would venture a Wager that *this* was sensible of her Obligation to LORIMANT, and that she was kinder ever after without driving him to this Extremity of *Hunger*. The genteel Art of this Invention, in my Opinion, deserves the highest Applause. Others carry Places they besiege by *starving the Garrison*, but LORIMANT effected the same Thing here by *starving himself*, which was certainly the prettiest Stratagem in the World. The whole Danger resulting from it is, that another Time the Ladies may let their Lovers *die in good earnest*, if they should set upon this starving Expedient: But for my Part, I do not think this Danger *so great* as may be imagin'd.

'We see also from this History, that the Gallant must have made a shameful Retreat if *his Provisions* had failed: But the *Rigour of a Beauty* will not last so long as a *good Loaf*, and half a Dozen *Bottles of Wine*.'

Now I am got into this agreeable *Writer*, as well as upon the Subject of *Love*, I cannot part with either till I conclude my Paper; which I shall do with a Translation of his first Letter, written in the Character of a Man that only *intends to be in Love* hereafter.

'MADAM,

'IT is long since I should have taken the Liberty to *write you*, if you had but been at Leisure to be *wrote by me*: But you are too much employ'd by I know not how many *other sighing Swains*, and therefore I have thought proper to *keep my Love* for you till another Opportunity. A more favourable Time may come, wherein I may *introduce it*. Perhaps your Court may be *less crouded* at some short Interval; perhaps you may be willing to inspire some Adoret with *Pain* and *Jealousy*, by suffering a *new Lover* to appear all of a sudden. Assure yourself, you have one of these *in reserve*, of whom you may make use whenever you think proper. My *Cares* and *Vows* are always held in readiness: You have nothing to do but to give me the *Signal* for beginning, and I shall begin instantly.

'Do not say there is nothing in Love so much charms you as the *Crowd of Lovers*, and therefore it is Time for me to shake my Chains, because I shall *increase the Num-*

'ber: Let me beſeech you to have a little more *Œconomy* and *Management*. Great Beauties have often *twenty Conqueſts* to boaſt of at a Time; but conſider, ſhould all theſe Vaſſals *revolt at once*, what a Deſolation muſt follow. Reſerve ſomething for the *Time to come:* I will ſtay *fifteen* or *twenty Years*, if you think good. I can put up with a ſomewhat *leſs Figure* than you now make: I can abate a little of that *lively Tincture* in your Countenance, and whatever elſe is *ſuperfluous* in your Beauty: I want but what is *neceſſary*, and that you will have always.

'If you give me the Time that I *aſk*, it is only the Time that you have to beſtow in *Reflections:* I may then flatter myſelf, that I am worth more than your *former Thoughts*, and can afford you more agreeable Employment. The leaſt *tender Sentiment* is of more value than the *fineſt Reflection*. Inſtead of thinking *wildly*, or thinking of *nothing*, you may think of *Me*. Adieu, Madam, till our *Amour begins*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Peterſbourg, March 24. M. D'Allon, the French Embaſſador, has receiv'd a Courier from Paris with new Credentials, which quite remove the Difficulty concerning the Empreſs's Titles: The Superſcription on thoſe Credential Letters runs thus, *To our moſt dear and great Friend, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias*. It is not yet known when this Miniſter may have an Audience, becauſe Lent is juſt begun, during which Time her Imperial Majeſty ſeldom gives Audience to the Foreign Miniſters.

Bologna, March 20. We are inform'd, that the Spaniſh Army under the Command of the Count de Gages, is advanced to Sinigaglia and Foſſombrone; and that the Forces of Prince Lobkowitz are fortifying themſelves in their Camp between Forti and Forlinpopoli. The Regular Troops in the Grand Dutchy of Tuſcany are already advanced to Mugello, in order to join the Auſtrians. It looks as if a ſpeedy Deciſion of the War would be made in this Country, where the Spaniſh Intereſt gains Ground daily. His Holineſs lately diſbanded 2500 Men, of whom 1800 immediately liſted among the Forces of Count de Gages. There are great Commotions in the Dutchy of Parma, on Account of ſome Orders lately arriv'd from Vienna.

Ratiſbon, March 25. The Auſtrians grow ſtronger every Day in this Neighbourhood, which confirms us in the Notion that they have a Deſign upon Kelheim; but the bad Weather and continual Rains have hitherto prevented their undertaking any thing.

We have receiv'd Advice that 2000 Auſtrian Troops having paſs'd the Inn, made an Incurſion into Bavaria, and put to the Sword the Partiſan Geſchrey's Independent Company, except 130 Men who have been made Priſoners; after which they puſh'd on as far as Pfarkirchen, plunder'd that Town, and then repaſs'd the Inn. Since this Exploit the Bavarian and Heſſian Troops have reinforced all their Poſts between the Iſer and the Vils.

Berlin, March 30. It does not appear that his Majeſty, at preſent, thinks at all of Peace; and the leſs, perhaps, on account of the Mediation offer'd by Ruſſia. He propoſes, certainly, to open the Campaign by the End of next Month, with ſomething of Importance on the Side of Upper Sileſia. The new Field-Marſhals, Flanz and Buddenbroeck, are to command the Forces that are to act in the County of Glatz. It is whiſpered here, that there are three great Sources of Enmity between our Court and that of Vienna, viz. The refuſing to treat jointly with the new Elector of Bavaria and his Majeſty; the reſolving to declare null and void the late Ceſſion of Sileſia; and the inſiſting upon the Grand Duke's being choſen Emperor. In order to be revenged for the firſt, a new Convention is agreed on, between our Court and that of Munich. His Majeſty deſigns to conquer all Sileſia, in return for diſputing his Right to what was yielded to him; and a Manifeſto is already in the Preſs, to ſhew the Illegality of reſtoring the Activity of the Vote of Bohemia in this Election.

Berlin, March 30. The laſt Letters from Sileſia adviſe, that the King's Army is to be aſſembled by the 15th of next Month in the Neighbourhood of Neiſs, where his Majeſty has fix'd his Head Quarters, and that in a few Days after it will begin to march and open the Campaign.

Duſſeldorp, April 1. The 27th of laſt Month a General of the Palatine Troops was arreſted between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle, becauſe he had not taken with him a Paſſport of the Queen of Hungary. The Auſtrians exact a new Contribution of 30,000 Florins of the Country of Neubourg, from whence we hear that the Palatine Troops in Garriſon there, as well as thoſe at Waſſerbourg, have receiv'd Orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march.

Bruſſels, April 1. The 30th of laſt Month the Veldt Marſhal Count Konigſegg arriv'd here. The ſix Battalions of Dutch Troops that are ſaid to be deſtin'd to reinforce the Duke of Aremberg's Army, have begun their March for Germany; but we are now aſſur'd that the 8000 Hanoverians are to remain in theſe Provinces, in order to make the Campaign with the Engliſh Troops under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

Paris, March 29. We have Advice from Cadiz, that M. de la Jonquiere was ſtill there with his Squadron, except two Ships which are ſail'd for Breſt; and that M. de Pioſin is return'd to Toulon with the Squadron under his Command.

Ghent, April 1. The French Parties begin to ſhew themſelves in theſe Parts, and we hear from Dixmude that a Detachment of 4000 French Troops has paſs'd by that Place.

Letter from the Hague, April 6.

We now talk of Peace more than ever, and have great Reaſon to think that ſome Overtures have already been made between ſeveral of the Foreign Miniſters reſiding here. Baron Reiſchach, Envoy Extraordinary from the Queen of Hungary, is very uneaſy at the Proceedings of the Engliſh, French and Spaniſh Miniſters, and takes a great deal of Pains to diſcover the Motives there to, as well as to prevent a Re-union, which, it ſeems, muſt be the Conſequence thereof, and cannot but be effected at the Expence of his Court. The various Conjectures form'd upon the Earl of Cheſterfield's going to the Entertainment given by the Marqueſs de St. Giles, are not quite groundleſs; for it is pretended that bare Overtures was not the only Buſineſs between thoſe two Miniſters; but that, in a Conference, they proceeded ſo far as Propoſitions. The Marqueſs de St. Giles told the Earl, that his Catholick Majeſty was diſpoſed to concur in reſtoring a good Underſtanding between Spain and Great Britain; but that in order to attain thereto, a Settlement for the Infant Don Philip muſt be a Preliminary of it, in procuring him the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, and ſome other Territories in Italy that lye convenient for him: That this being once agreed upon, the Court of Madrid would make every thing eaſy with reſpect to the Commerce of the Engliſh Nation. The Earl of Cheſterfield, on his Part, intimated that his Britannick Majeſty would readily uſe his Endeavours to procure and facilitate the ſaid Settlement for the Infant Don Philip; and that if it could be brought about, the Court of Spain ſhould permit the Engliſh South-Sea Company to ſend every Year to the South-Seas four Ships, inſtead of one they uſed to ſend thither. Whereupon the Marqueſs de St. Giles declared, that ſo ſoon as the Infant Don Philip's Settlement ſhould be well ſecur'd, and Great Britain had got it guranted by France, his Court would agree to reaſonable and advantageous Terms for the South-Sea Company. The Britiſh Embaſſador then repreſented, that as Matters now ſtood, it was not proper for Great Britain to make Advances towards France for engaging her in the Guaranty in Queſtion: That as Spain was in Alliance with that Crown, it was much eaſier for her to ſound the Diſpoſitions of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on this Head. The Marqueſs de St. Giles promiſed to ſee the Abbe de la Ville about it; and we are aſſured that in a Conference which they had together two Days ſince, the latter told the Spaniſh Miniſter, that he did not doubt but his Court would conſent to the Guaranty in queſtion; but that as Spain and England were to reap very great Advantages by the Treaty propoſed, it was not natural that France ſhould have none; and that he thought his Court would not refuſe the aforeſaid Guaranty, nor that of the Conditions of the Treaty to be concluded between Great Britain and Spain, in conſideration of reſtoring the Fortifications and Harbour of Dunkirk, and a Ceſſion of Luxembourg. Theſe two Miniſters touch'd but little, as it ſeems, on the Affairs of Germany, conſidering that after the Reconciliation between the Courts of France, Spain, and Great Britain, it would be a very eaſy Matter to put an End to the other Troubles in Europe. The Earl of Cheſterfield, as we are aſſur'd, enter'd into theſe Parlies only on account of the repeated Advices which his Court and the States General have receiv'd, that a Negotiation was in great Forwardneſs between the Courts of Verſailles, Madrid and Turin, the Concluſion of which it behov'd the Earl to retard or prevent, ſince France and Spain would certainly grow leſs tractable after gaining that Point.

They write from Francfort, that the Body of 10 or 12000 Men deſtin'd to reinforce Marſhal Maillebois's Army, would arrive in the Camp at the ſame Time as the Prince of Conti; and that the Troops of the Elector of Cologne keep on the Frontiers of this Prince's Dominions, and that there was no Likelyhood of their ſtirring from thence, unleſs Count Waſſenaer, the Dutch Miniſter, ſhould bring his Electoral Highneſs into the new Treaty which he is to propoſe to him, for making theſe Troops act wherever the Allies ſhall think fit, in Conſideration of an Augmentation of Subſidy which he is to offer the Elector. Theſe Advices add, that the Report of the Elector Palatine's having engag'd to remain Neuter in the War, is entirely groundleſs, his Electoral Highneſs having, on the contrary, enter'd into the new Treaty concluded with the Powers of the League of Francfort.

Hague, April 6. By Advice from the Confederate Army, the Duke of Aremberg had order'd the Right and Left Wings of his Cantonment upon the Lahne, to approach nearer the Center; againſt which it was apprehended that M. Maillebois was forming ſome Deſign.

From the London Gazette.

Munich, April 1. Yeſterday Morning an Expreſs arriv'd from Landſhut, with Advices from Marſhal Count Thoring, importing, that on Monday laſt the Auſtrians before Vilſhoven having ſent a Trumpet to M. de Schaffar, who commanded there for the Elector of Bavaria, demanded the Surrender of the Place, and that not being complied with, they began immediately to cannonade and bombard it; and that the City having thereby been ſet on Fire in ſeveral Places, whilſt the Garriſon was employ'd in extinguiſhing it, the Auſtrians had broken in, and cut to Pieces the greateſt Part of them; conſiſting of three Heſſian Battalions, one of which was Guards, and a great Detachment of the Bavarian Guards, in all near 1800 Men. We are every Minute expecting a more particular Account of this Action. What is above was related to Count Thoring, firſt by an Officer's Servant, and afterwards by a Heſſian Corporal, who had both made their Eſcape from Vilſhoven, after Storming of it by the Auſtrians.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Antigua, Feb. 14. The Comet Bomb, with four Ships from Boſton, being join'd by the Mercury Snow of War, were attack'd Yeſterday in Sight of this Iſland, by a Spaniſh Man of War of 56 Guns, in Company with a Spaniſh Brig. and after a very gallant Defence the Comet and the four Merchantmen were taken. The Mercury was ſo much ſhatter'd, that it was with the greateſt Difficulty ſhe could row off. Upon this three Engliſh Men of War ſail'd directly from Engliſh Harbour, and came up with them and re-took the Comet Bomb, who is come in along with the Mercury, but both ſo ſhatter'd that they are a ſhocking Sight. We were in Hopes that the Spaniſh Man of War and the Brig. would have been brought in here, but our Men of War are return'd without them.

IRELAND.

Dublin, March 23. The Rev. Thomas Wall, A. M. is preſented by his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin to the Prebend and Vicarage of Wicklow, vacant by the Removal of the Rev. Dr. Blachford to St. Warburghs, worth about 400 l. per Annum.

And the Rev. John Lyon, A. M. to the Vicarage of Caſtle-knock, worth upwards of 100 l. per Annum.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Hughes, Commander of the Bayne Privateer of Dublin, to his Owners here, dated Kinſale, March 17.

'On Sunday March 10, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, we ſaw a Sail bearing S. W. Diſtance about three 'Leagues, Wind S. S. W. We haul'd the Wind, the 'Weather grew extremely thick and dark; at Nine, 'ſhe was within a Mile of us upon our Weather Bow, 'in half an Hour we came within Gun-ſhot and fir'd; 'ſhe return'd it by a Gun with Shot: We came up and 'ſpoke to her in French; ſhe firſt anſwer'd from St. 'Domingo to Nantz, and afterwards from Breſt to 'Sea, upon which ſhe gave us a Broadſide; we return'd 'it, and continued in Action until half an Hour paſt 'Three in the Morning; we once ſet her on Fire in 'her Tops. She ſtill continued to make an obſtinate 'Defence, and ſeveral Times bore down upon us, in 'order to run us down, and once, being on board us, 'drove in our Starboard Cat-head, and endeavour'd to 'carry away our Bowſprit; we then dropp'd under her 'Larboard Quarter, and gave her our whole Broadſide, 'which we repeated, being very cloſe to her. They 'then ceas'd firing, and call'd out for Quarters; we 'bid them bring to, which accordingly they did, with 'her Head to the Northward: It prov'd a fine clear

'Night during the Action, but about the Time the 'Prize ſtruck, a moſt violent Gale of Wind came on, 'that we ſcarcely had Time to furl our Sails; and find-'ing that we had receiv'd a Shot which came in below 'the Benn, in the Wake of the Fore-Chains, was 'oblig'd to bring to with our Head to the Southward 'to ſtop it, then wore directly, and had the Prize in 'Sight; we laid our Ship by under Try-ſail and a little 'after Five, the Storm greatly encreaſing, the Prize 'hoiſted ſeveral Lights (which we apprehended to be 'Signals of Diſtreſs) the Gale was ſo violent that we 'were oblig'd to cut our Main-Maſt away before the 'Ship would wear; and ſhipping ſo much Water, were 'oblig'd to throw ſix of the great Guns and ſix Swivels 'overboard, and what Ammunition was upon Deck.

'Notwithſtanding the Length and Warmth of the 'Action we had not one Man kill'd, and but four 'wounded, viz. Capt. Hughes loſt a Finger and the 'Thumb of his Left Hand, John M'Clenahan wound-'ed in the Arm, James Dean loſt his Hand, James 'M'Daniel wounded in the Hand by the Diſcharge of a 'Grenado Shell.

'We expended in the Engagement 246 large Car-'tridges, and upwards of 1000 Small Arms; and our Of-'ficers, Seamen, and Landmen behav'd with great 'Bravery and Conduct in the whole Action.

'The Hand of God, who ſent that violent Storm, 'has depriv'd us of a fine Prize, which would have 'made our Fortunes: She was a very large Ship, had 'carv'd Quarter Galleries, a large Stern, chiefly painted 'yellow; in the Middle a round Circle (ſeemingly 'with Letters) above that a carv'd or painted Image, 'and three Poop Lanthorns; ſhe had a Tier of Guns 'fore and aft, and Swivels aloft, deep waiſted, with 'high Quarter-Deck and Forecaſtle, and a Round-'houſe above all, had a Pinnace in her Booms abaft the 'Main-maſt, and other Boats on the main Deck. We 'judge ſhe mounted at leaſt 24 Carriage Guns. She had 'Powder Cheſts fore and aft; and I rather think her a 'Spaniard than a Frenchman. By all we could per-'ceive ſhe receiv'd ſeveral Shot between Wind and Wa-'ter. The two laſt Broadſides we were cloſe on board 'her, which we believe all took Place in her Hull. 'We heard ſeveral diſmal Groans; one ſpoke in Eng-'liſh calling out, *We have done, we have enough*. When 'the Gale came on, her Sails and Rigging were ſo cut 'to pieces (as were ours alſo) that ſhe could not furl 'her Sails; and we obſerv'd the Ship lie along on her 'Broadſide. By theſe ſundry Accidents, and the great 'Violence of the Gale, we all conclude that ſhe went 'to the Bottom when we loſt Sight of her Lights.

'Our Reaſon for deſcribing the Ship as particularly 'as we are able, is, for the Information of the Friends 'of the poor People, who, we fear, are all loſt. I hope 'we ſhall ſoon get our Ship, which was quite ſtiff and 'firm during the whole Cruize and Time of Action, 'ſoon refitted, and make you Amends for the Loſs of 'this Prize.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcaſtle, March 27. On Sunday laſt died ſuddenly the Rev. Mr. Thomas Gates, Curate of All-Saints in this Town.

By ſeveral Letters now in Town, we are aſſur'd, that on Thurſday laſt was taken near Whitby, and carried into that Road, by the Wager Man of War, a French Dogger Privateer. She had on board 68 Men, 53 of which were Dutch, and carried ſix 6 Pounders, and 12 Swivels, beſides ſmall Arms. She came from Dunkirk but three Days before ſhe was taken. When the Wager engag'd her, there was another in Company of 14 Carriage, 14 Swivels, and about 100 Men; but ſhe thought proper to ſheer off.

Briſtol, March 30. The Shepherd, ——, which arriv'd laſt Saturday from Virginia, had the Misfortune to ſink the ſame Day at our Key, and all her Lading of Tobacco ſo much damag'd, that it muſt be burnt.

LONDON.

We hear the King was pleas'd on Saturday laſt to promote the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Delawar, and the Brigadiers Blakeney, Bland and Oglethorpe, to be Majors-General of his Majeſty's Armies.

Capt. Lofting is removed from the Wager to the Kinſale, a 40 Gun Ship, and is appointed, together with a 20 Gun Ship and a Sloop, to convoy his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland to Holland. The Honourable John Byng will go as Commodore.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. Wells to be Captain of the St. Quintin, a 20 Gun Ship, ſtationed on the Yorkſhire Coaſt.

Capt. Digley is appointed Captain of the Dorſet Man of War, an 80 Gun Ship, now in Admiral Rowley's Fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Capt. Broderick to be Captain of the Dreadnought, a 40 Gun Ship, now at Spithead.

Their Lordſhips have likewiſe appointed Capt. Thomas to be Captain of the Granado Bomb.

Laſt Saturday Mr. Miles Pollard, a Weſt-India Merchant in Shad Thames, was married at the Tower to Miſs Knowles, Daughter of the late Mr. Knowles, a wealthy Malt-Factor at Erith in Kent; an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 7000 l.

A few Days ago was married at Chelſea, John Rowlls, Eſq; an eminent Brewer at Kingſton, to Miſs Curtis, only Daughter of Benjamin Curtis, Eſq; of Mouſley in Surrey, an agreeable young Lady, with 50,000 l. Fortune.

Laſt Saturday Mr. Simms, a wealthy Diſtiller in the Borough of Southwark, was married at St. Saviour's to Miſs Clark, Daughter of the late Mr. Clark, an eminent Hop-Factor in Tooley-Street; a celebrated Beauty with a large Fortune.

'*Miracle* was wrought, may, in all likelihood, be 'living: If not, there are yet a ſufficient Number 'Perſons at *Leiceſter*, and in the Neighbourhood of 'Town, who can certify the Truth of the Narrati

are de-er'd

Tueſday ſe'nnight a Diſpenſation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Bartholomew Fox, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. Barbara Viſcounteſs Longueville, to hold the Vicarage of Waterford, in the County of Northampton and Dioceſe of Peterborough, together with the Vicarage of Clifton upon Dunmore, in the County of Warwick and Dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry.

The ſame Day a Diſpenſation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. William Brown, M. A. Chaplain to the Biſhop of Peterborough, to hold the Rectory of Etton, in the County of Northampton and Dioceſe of Peterborough, together with the Rectory of Marſton Fraſſell, in the County and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

The Rev. Mr. John Garth is preſented, by Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart. to the Vicarage of Peover in Cheſhire, void by the Death of the laſt Incumbent.

A few Days ago a melancholly Accident happen'd at Aimſbury in Wiltſhire, viz. A Servant belonging to Mr. Joſeph Clavey, the Froome Carrier, having thro' Careleſneſs dropt ſome Fire among the Hay, where there were 25 Horſes, belonging to Mr. Clavey, in a ſhort Time the whole Building was in a Blaze, and in leſs than two Hours was burnt, together with 21 Horſes, eight Houſes adjoining, and a Servant, who was aſleep in the Stable when the Fire began.

On Saturday a Boat laden with Apples, &c. was overturn'd by a ſudden Squal of Wind coming from Kingſton, near Hammerſmith, and the Man who kept the Three Pigeons at the former Place was drown'd.

Laſt Week two Sailors went to the Houſe of Mrs. Mabbin, the White Hart at Weſton-Green, near Tottenham High-Croſs, where having drank freely they refus'd to pay the Reckoning, and on the Woman's inſiſting on the Money they beat her in ſo cruel a Manner that ſhe died ſoon after: The Villains made their Eſcape undiſcover'd.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight ſome Rogues attempted to break into the Houſe of Mrs. Wicks, a Widow Lady of Weſtham, but were prevented by one of her Footmen overhearing them, whom the Rogues cut over the Head with a Knife faſten'd to a long Stick: They ſtripped themſelves naked, in order to prevent any Marks appearing on them if they had murdered the Family, which is ſuppoſed to have been their Deſign: The Servants being alarmed, they were forced to make their Eſcape, and leave their Cloaths behind them; by which Means they were diſcovered, for in one of their Pockets were found ſome Memorandums. Three of them are ſince apprehended.

Monday a Writ of Habeas Corpus was made out for removing Henry Simms, alias *Young Gentleman Harry*, from the New Gaol in Surrey to Newgate, to be tried at the next Seſſions at the Old Baily, for wilful and corrupt Perjury.

The Union Parfaite, Capt. Plantar, from Port Louis in Hiſpaniola, is taken by an Engliſh Man of War and carried to Jamaica.

The Young Peter, Watſon, from Morlaix, very richly laden for Cadiz, is taken by the Queen of Hungary Privateer, and carried into Milford-Haven.

The Warren Galley and Saltaſh Privateers, are put into Falmouth from a Cruize, and have brought in a French Snow, bound home from Martinico.

The True Briton Privateer, on the 22d paſt, took a Dutch Dogger call'd the Honour, from Rotterdam, bound to Dunkirk, and brought her into the Downs; and as they found ſeveral Cheſts of Small Arms on board, and other Implements of War, it is thought ſhe will prove a good Prize.

Two French Fiſhing Veſſels, with ſeven Men in each, are taken and ſent into Dover by the Sutherland Privateer.

They write from Liſbon of the 22d Inſtant N. S. that they had Advice from Cadiz, that an Engliſh Ship of 24 Guns, bound to Gibraltar with Proviſions and Gunpowder, was taken by a Spaniſh Privateer and brought into that Port.

The Ruby, Chaſty, from London for Oporto, is taken by the French and carried into Vigo.

The Endeavour, Carr, from London for Oporto, and the Betty, Leigh, from Faro for London, are both taken and carried into Vigo.

The Priſcilla, Ham, from South Carolina for London, is taken and carried into Havre-de-Grace.

The Diſpatch, Cunningham, from Maryland for London, is carried into Morlaix.

The Thomas and Mary, Biggens, from Rye for Topſham, is taken by the Boulogne Dogger Privateer, and carried into Boulogne.

The Anne and Betty, Hay, from Cowes for Carolina; and the Princeſs of Wales, Keat, from Cork for Newfoundland, are taken by the French, and carried into Ereſt.

The Providence, Guthrie, from Amſterdam for London, and the Elevation, ——, from Sunderland for Chatham, are both taken by a Calais Privateer and carried into Dunkirk.

The Penroſe, Anneſley, from Cork for Gibraltar; the Union, ——, from Cork; and the Mary, Ballicul, from Falmouth for Madeira and Barbadoes, are all taken and carried into Breſt.

The Succeſs, Vickerman, from Liſbon for London; the Anne-Mary, a Dutch Ship belonging to Amſterdam (where bound to is not known;) and the Jolleffe's Adventure, Archer, of Poole, from Liſbon for Falmouth, are all taken by a Privateer belonging to St. Malo and carried into that Port.

The Loyal Anne, Drew, from Briſtol to Falmouth, with Rock Salt, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

By Letters from Aberdeen we are aſſured that the Coaſts thereabouts are infeſted with French Privateers; that two of them cruize conſtantly between that Place and Fraſerſburgh; that they had taken a Coaſter laſt Week, and drove ſeveral others into Harbours.

By the Three Siſters, Capt. Berry, who is arriv'd at Lancaſter from Jamaica, we have the following Account how Matters ſtood there with his Majeſty's Ships, viz. The Bonetta Sloop ſtav'd to Pieces; Greenwich ſunk; Lark Hull ſunk; St. Albans condemn'd aſhore; Experiment condemn'd aſhore; Thunder Bomb wreck'd, not expected to be got off; Prince of Orange got off; Montagu got off; Kippon rode it out, without Maſts, as formerly mention'd; Orford rode out the Storm in like Manner at Pigeon-Iſland.

Extract of a Letter receiv'd from Cape Coaſt Caſtle in Africa, dated Auguſt 25, 1744.

'We had an Alarm about five Days ago of a French 'Man of War being arriv'd in Axim Road, with an 'Engliſh Prize taken at Baſſam. Immediately on hear-'ing thereof we advertis'd the Engliſh Veſſels in Anna-'maboe Road, which conſiſted of Capt. Swimer of 'Briſtol, and five Veſſels from Boſton and Rhode-Iſland, 'who all came up and anchor'd under the Guns here. 'We have juſt now receiv'd a Letter from Mr. Dacres, 'your Chief of Dixcove, who ſays the French Man of 'War and the Engliſh Prize are ſtill at Axim, taking in 'Water, and that it is given out by the Man of War, 'that there are two other French Men of War to 'Windward, one of 70 Guns and another of 60. 'There are eight Frenchmen ſtill aſhore at Annamaboe, 'who I am inform'd are exulting on the account of the 'French Man of War.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated Feb. 14.

'The Delia, Nairne, from this Place for London, 'and ſeveral other Veſſels, are carried into Porto Rico, 'but can't learn who they are. Our Men of War 'have, within theſe few Days, brought in here a French 'Privateer Sloop with 143 Hands; the Merlin Sloop 'has brought in one of 80 odd Hands; Capt. Douglas 'has brought in the Ship ——, Capt. Maller, from 'Bourdeaux with Wine, and ſundry other Things; and 'the Three Siſters Snow, from Canada, with Fiſh. 'Capt. Philpot has brought in a Ship from Marſeilles, 'call'd the Sacra Jeſu, and the Mentor of Bourdeau.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, dated March 30.

'This Day arriv'd here the Falcon Privateer, Capt. Stonehouſe, and has brought in the Mary Heſter, ——, from San Domingo for Bourdeaux, of between 2 and 300 Tuns, laden with 270 Hogſheads of Sugar, 10 Bales of Cotton, 80 Cakes of Indigo, and three Barrels of Tortoiſe Shell. She ſail'd from the Havanna the 25th of February N. S. in Company with five Spaniſh Men of War, under the Command of Admiral Regio, ſeven Ships for Old Spain, and five for France; three of the latter were bound to Nantes, and two for Bordeaux; of which this Prize is the poteſt.

'The Falcon alſo retook the Biddy, Brown, from St. Kitts for London, the 25th Inſtant, and the next Day parted with her, being chac'd by a French 60 Gun Ship, with whom Capt. Stonehouſe exchang'd a few Shot, and going exceeding well, got off, after 30 Hours Chace, and ſoon after met with the French Prize above-mention'd, which he took in Sight of the French Man of War.'

From the London Gazette.

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Moſes Monavia, late of Gravel-Lane, Houndſditch, Merchant and Chapman.

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